IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Statement of a Refugee from Richmond.

The Bogus Confederacy Crumbling Under Its Own Dead Weight.

THE UNION SENTIMENT IN THE SOUTH

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BALTHORD CORNECT ON DENVEL.

BALTHORD, Jan. 25, 1862.

Mement of a Refuges from the South—The Denth of ExPresident and Rebel John Tyler—The Burnside Expedition—Pures of the Robels—The Portifications and Garrison at Newborn, N. C.—The Robels Dispirited—Incendiary
Pures at Eichmond and Norfolk—Great Mortality in the
Robel Army—General Pillow's Resignation, &c., &c.

Your correspondent has had an interview with a genmany who assisted has been extended from the South of

Your correspondent has ind an interview with a gen-eman who arrived here yesterday from the South, esing across the Potomas near Port Tobacco, which is use of the lower counties of this State. He was in Richmond on the 19th, and represents affairs in that city as in a miserable condition. The soldiers rove about that city committing depredations of all kinds against the citi. sens and their property, becoming intoxicated and deing as they feel disposed. He states that a deep gloom hung ever that city when the announcement was made public of the death of ex-President Tyler. Flags hung throughout the city at half must, and many public buildings, as well as private ones, were draped in mourning. In fact along and despondency encircled that decomed city. I gloom and despondency encircled that doomed city. I learn, too, that only some 5,000 soldiers garrison Rich. mond, which is only used as a school of instruction, pre-

paring recruits for active service. General Magruder still commands at Yorktown. Himself and troops much fear an attack from Gen. Wool. It is true lown, in case he was attacked and unable to hold his post ion, which had been gravted. Magruder was intoxicated to carly all the time, and the men under him complain biterly of their treatment. My informant states that a few since he saw General Magruder review his com a, and the men made a handsome appearance and ed very prodelent in drill. He spoke to them on hat occasion, assuring them that they should soon mee the Yankees and have occasion to achieve a brillian victory; but up to the time my informant left his promis

Much fear and discontent existed throughout the South, in view of an anticipated attack by the Burnside on. Its destination was unknown, but many sur ses were expressed, most of them taking for granted which were withdrawn from the Army of the Potoma through Richmond on last Sunday, the 19th, for point. Newbern had been fortified, presenting, as was represented in Richmond, a formidable appearance, and was garrisoned by about two thousand troops, and was believed to be strong enough to oppose the expedition.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the Old North
Bate, the robels being low spirited and dejected at , as they presented themselves, and those who suspected of loyalty to the Union government were suspected of loyalty to the Union government were clated at the prospect of a speedy release from ty-ganny and oppression. Many Union men still remain in that State, although they are quiet, and, when occasion ofters, they will, as my informant says, fight gallantly has the Union.

offers, they will, as my informant says, fight gallantiy for the Union.

The British sheamship Gladiator, from a Cuban port, had arrived in a Floridian port, bringing a cargo valued, as was estimated, at two millions of dollars. She brought many valuable kinds of medicines, which were needed in the South, as well as a large quantity of cannon and improved firearms. Her arrival was hailed with joy, and was heralded throughout the South as another proof of the inefficiency of the blockade.

Several incendiary fires had occurred in Richmond and Norfolk, which were attributed to Yankee spies; and, again, many believed, and said they were produced by the larges, many of whom, it was wnispored, desired the success of the Union forces. Norfolk was being put in a high state of defence for an attack in any quarter. Guns continued to be mounted, blocks being used for that purpose. General Higgs stall maintained command in Norfolk, and was using every exertion to reader that city able to hold cut against any number of men which might be brought against it. The people seemed to place confidence in him, knowing, as they said, his ability as an officer and soldier. He was very popular.

mowing, as they said, his ability as an officer and solution die was very popular.

General Beauregard and Ben. McCulloch were in Richmond on Sunday. It was removed that McCulloch was to be court martialed, at the instance of General Price, for soing isto winter quarters in Arkanasa and refusing to reliaforce him on the eve of a battle in Missouri.

There have been many deaths in the robel army lately from typhoid fever, which disease prevailed to a fearful axisate on the Potomac. Five or six buildings in Richmond have been converted into hospitals, and were crowded with patients. At Winchester the same state of sickness existed. In fact the mortality of the robel army was fearfully great.

misted. In 1805 the land of the rebel leader Pil-In reference to the resignation of the rebel leader Pil-

w, the Enquirer states:—
General Pillow's resignation is reported to have been assod by disagreement between him and General Polks to the proper policy for conducting operations.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Spreading in the South—The Union Men Growing Bold.

After writing to you yesterday we were sent to War. aw Sound to relieve the Seminole. This morning, for On our way out we saw a darkey making signals to takehim on board; we stopped the engines, lowered the first
cutter and took him on board. He said he came from
Eavannah, and says there is much excitement there, and,
to use his own words, they are in fear and trembling,
expecting every day to hear of us bembarding Fort
Pulaski. The people wish to give Savannah up. General
Lawton was deposed because he expressed the same
sentiments as the public. The Union men in Savannah
are growing so bold that they hoist the American flag in
midday over their houses. How much of this is true I
cannot say, but I thought I would tell you.

THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS NEAR SAVANNAH, GEO., AND FERNANDINA.

[From the special correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin, Jan. 24.]

FORT PULLSKI.

There are five hundred troops in Pulaski; that earthworks are being thrown up about Savannah, near Fort Jackson (four and a half miles below Savannah, on the Savannah river); there is a light raft which is to be used in aring the shipping lying near this fort; vessels of heavy draught used to load there, and also loaded in Ocekspur channel. In Fort Pulaski the calibre of the ordnance are, to wit:—One rifle cannon, five ten-inch columbiads, thirty four heavy eight-inch and thirty-twos, four ten-inch mortars and one twelve-inch. The latter is posted near the wharf to the scuthward of the fort. A supply of one hundred tons of powder and shell is stored in the magazine. The soldiers are armed with smooth bore muskets. At Savannah the rebels have Enfected rides, which formed part of the Fingal's cargo.

THUNDERBOLT BATTERY, NEAR SAVANNAH.

Thunderbolt is five miles to the castward of Savannah, and commands important points in the Savannah river. Here is a battery of four guns. Surely we could not be beaten back by this. Our gunboats, drawing nine feet of water, could steam from that point to the city of favannah, were Thunderbolt in our possession we could land a large body of men, say 20,000, and march them to Savannah over one of the finest shell reads. Communication could, of course, be kept open by our fleet. This point would prove the nucleus for instant active offensive operations. But another avenue proposes itself—a brilliant one—if our leaders would embrace it premptly. Wilmington river runs past Thunderbolt to the westward, while an arm of it also runs northeast to Savannah river.

THE SKEDAWAY BATTERY.

Wilmington river runs past Thunderbolt to the westward, while an arm of it also runs northeast to Savanah Priver.

THE SKEDAWAY BATTERY.

The Skedaway battery is commanded by Gen. Stiles, of Bavanah. His executive officer is Captain Pritchard, of Charleston, who maintains the reputation of being one of the most excellent in the country. The massion on Little Tybes Island belonged it of Cooper & Miller, of Savannah. The laster owns a large foundry there for casting cannon. These, however, have been units for war purposes, the metal being poor. The Savannahans have been receiving guns from Virginia until lately. This sort of "ordnance emission" has been closed—why, I know not.

THE DEFENCES OF PERNANDINA, FLA.

General Yules commands at Fernandina, Fla. The guns were brought from St. Augustine. St. Johns has a battery of five old guns. Nassau's battery mounts four old gons. To bar the entrance to Brunswick there is a battery on St. Simons Island of three guns. Brunswick is in latitude Si deg. So him. Sim., tonglited vil deg. 36 min. Light of St. Simon Island (south point), 215-22, Semin., longitude SI deg. 36 min. Sim., On Jekyl Island there is a battery constructed of railroad from and palmetto logs; these, however, may ait be avoided by going into St. Andrews Sound (latitude Si degrees, longitude SI degrees, 39 minutes) and Jekyl treek in about two and a half fathoms at spring tides. The same passage through St. Andrews Sound leads to Fernandina. There is a battery on Amelia islands, we have a sound be commands the channel towards Cumberland islands, we have a sound by the same passage through St. Andrews Sound islands, so that it may be enfliated from a vessel coming towards it from the inside. The south point of Amelia is in latitude 30 degrees 30 minutes, longitude SI degrees 35 minutes, south point of cumberland island, latitude 30 degree 45 minutes, longitude SI degrees 37 minutes.

Jekyl Island seems to be but little known; on it there are remarkable trees, having the appearance of umbrellas spread; they

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

ageon has not made the trip to Cherrystone since Tues,

The Adelaide did not arrive from Baltimore until abou one o'clock this afternoon.

The Georgiana was detained last night. She left this

afternoon for Baltimore.

A flag of truce this afternoon took to Craney Island aral rebel officers, who arrived yesterday morning a Baltimore. The boat also brought back several

passengers to go North.

The lightboat on the Middle Shoal, placed there to supply the absence of the Capo Henry lighthouse, went ashore last night on Pleasure House beach. The crew

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE FORTRES MONROE, Jan. 22, 1862.
The French Prigate Pomone and Fortress Monroe—Co

raction of an Bror-An Attempt to Maligne Rev. Mr. Chevers, Post Chaplain of this Place, by the Tribune-A Short Sketch of Mr. Chevers' Life-A Member of the Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers Unjustly Incar cerated in New York for Theft-A Word in His Defence-Colonel Bendix Restores Him to His Former Position— The Weather—A Thunder Shower in January—Flag of Truce to Norfells—List of Letters Containing Money for

Our Prisoners, &c., &c.
In a letter of mine, which appeared in the HERALD on fonday, 20th inst., a slight mistake occurred, which, although slight, appears very unmilitary. I refer to the saluting of the French frigate Pomone by the fort. I in-advertently stated that the fort saluted the frigate first; whereas, military etiquette demands that a foreign vessei always salutes the commandant of a fortification first, and gun for gun is returned. In this case Admiral De and gun for gun is returned. In this case Admiral De Montaignac saluted the fort at nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., and, having the compliment returned; called upon the Major General commanding, attended by his officers. The Tenth regiment New York Volunteers, Colonel John E. Bendix, was drawn up in line and re-ceived the Admiral with all the honors due his rank. Rev. M. L. Chevers, a venerable chaplain of the regu-

lar service, attached to this post since 1824, has bee maligned in an article appearing in the New York Tribune of the 12th inst., purporting to come from a Rev. Mr. Strickland, of Port Royal, as follows:-

Strickland, of Port Royal, as follows:—

CHAPLAIRS AT HILDON WARD.

The Rev. Dr. Strickland writes from Hilton Head that, "now that a safe lodgment has been made on the sacred soll of South Carolina, every ship brings patriots by the quantity, embracing every profession, not even excepting the sacred, who are ready to do valiant service for their country. A fine field is here opened for post chaplains, at a salary of \$2,000, and applications are pouring in at an alarming rate. A certain church, which is the smallest and least efficient in God s Israel, seems to have the first claim for chaplaincies, both in the army and navy; and so willing are the powers that be to have it so, that I have been informed that the chaplain at Forress Monree is not enly a pro-slavery man, but strongly tinctured with secessionism. It is time the nation knew who were its friends in church as well as State; and, unless it wishes to perpetuate this war, it had better make a clean sweep at once of all who, while they fatten on the government, are doing all in their power to destroy it."

The regular and volunteer officers stationed here, as

the government, are doing all in their power to destroy it."

The regular and volunteer officers stationed here, as well as all these who are acquainted with Mr. Chevers, know that the above article reflects severely and more unjustly on a pious and deserving old gentleman. Mr. C. is a native of New York city, and served during the war of 1812 and '14 in the United States Army as sergeant. At the close of that war he removed to this place, and has resided here and at Richmond ever since. In 1824 a unanimous vote of the Council of Administration, called by Colone Eustace, the then commander of Fortress Monroe, called Mr. Chevers to his present position of post chaplain. There being no act of Congress allowing such an officer, he received his pay for cieven years from younteer subscriptions of the officers. In 1837, when Congress enacted a law establishing the office, Mr. Chevers was the very first one that was appointed, and has since that period served faithfully and honestly in that capacity. The major portion of his family are engaged in the service of their country, to suppress this unholy rebellion. All the officers unite in a request that the above publication may be contradicted through the columns of the Harain.

About the list of December, 1861, in the police news of the New York dailies appeared an article, stating that one

the New York dailies appeared an article, stating that one Theron Mouroe, recruiting officer of the Tenth regiment New York Volunteers, then in New York, had been lodged in the Tombs on a charge of breaking into the prunisce next door to 480 Broadway. The above named Mource was in New York at that time on furlough, but was not recruiting officer. The circumstances connected with the robbery were such as to point to Monroe as the perpetrator, but the man boars a good reputation, and his misfor-tune was that he had imbibed too freely, and the burglars effected an entrance through the office where he was sleeping. The actually guilty party having been appre-hended and confessed to having perpetrated the robbery, it is but just to inform the public that Monroe was hen ri-ably acquitted, and immediately came back to join his regiment. Colonel Bendix restored Monroe to his pre-vious position, which is that of wagoner of the Tenth regiment.

regiment.

The weather for the past three days has been very bad.
Rain has fallen in torrents, and the roads are impassable.
On Monday night we were treated to a thunder shower, which, I am informed, is of no rare occurrence in this

latitude.

A flag of truce was sent down to Norfolk to-day by General Wool, carrying Lieutenant Hurt, a roleased rebei officer, captured in Western Virginia a little over two months ago, and a Mrs. Doon and three children. To morrow the regular flag of truce for the carrying of

months ago, and a Mrs. Doon and three children. To morrow the regular flag of truce for the carrying of letters and clothing gots from here to Norfolk. The following letters were forwarded yesterday and to day:—
L. McDonald, California regiment, Richmond. \$2.50
W. H. H. Ormsby, Richmond. \$2.50
W. H. H. Ormsby, Richmond. \$2.50
M. Hawkins, Forty, second N. Y. V. Richmond. \$2.50
Thos. Summarville. Tammany regiment, Richmond. \$3.00
Robert Wright, Richmond. \$1.00
Ro

The Western Mortar Boats. These beats are intended to carry one very heavy mortar each. They are fiatboats, very strongly built, and are moved by six oars, or "sweeps," as slatboatmen call them—two on each side and one at each end. They have breastworks of boiler iron seven feet high, heavy enough to withstand the discharge of musketry and light field artillery. They will be covered with strong awnings, to protect the men and armament from the weather. Their length is sixty feet, width twenty-free feet, and they are thirty eight in number. They are painted black and numbered, and are altogether a very curious toeking feet, evidently better adapted for hard work than for comfort.

The News from Hilton Head.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

My attention has been called to a letter from your corespondent at Hilton Head, published in last Sunday Herand, in which great dissatisfaction is said to have been expressed concerning the injurious reports furnished ocen expressed concerning the injurious reportermrishes to the press by the government agent or other officer on the steamer Marion. As no reports or communications of any kind were furnished to the press by me, you will allow me to say that your correspondent has acted hastily, to say the least, in this rather free use of my name. The statement is quite as injurious and irresponsible as any complained of, and, I have no doubt, does injustice to others as well as THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.

NEW YORE, Jan. 24, 1862.

THEATRICAL AND MUNICAY.

with the exception of the reappearance on the metropoli-tan boards of Mr. Hackett. Although three years have elapsed since he last played here—and three years count for something when a man gets to the shady side of six-ty—this voteran actor has lost nothing of the serve and unctuous humor which render him the best living repreunctions hamor which render him the pear trying super-sentative of Falstaff and other comic Shaksperian charac-ters. In securing his services the management at Niho's has perfected a combination which, for the effective pre-sentation of both tragedy and comedy, is not to be surpassed—at least with the present resources of our stage it enables it to draw freely on the reperiode of the old English playwrights, and to give us pieces which are sel-dom performed, because of the inability of most theatres

to represent them properly.

On Tuesday next "the combination" go for a week or two to Boston, to make way for Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Collins in "The Colleen Bawn."

overflowing houses. On Monday "A Cure for the Heart Ache" was produced for the first time, and was deliciously played. It was repeated on Tuesday and Friday. On Wednesday "A Bold Stroke for a Husband" was given; but, though finely performed, it did not take so well with the audience. "She Stoops to Conquer" is on the bills for to-night, and will be followed during the week by a succession of the comedies already played.
"Our American Cousin" still holds the boards at Laura

Keene's, and we hear of no present intention of with drawing it. This piece is endowed with a wonderfu

Garden, when he will appear in his favorite character of Toodies. This and to-morrow evening with be the last occasions on which the "Naiad" will be given and we would advise those who have not seen this beau tiful spectacular piece not to lose the opportunity. On Wednesday the "Octoroon" will be again revived. It is one of the best cards that the management has handled during the present season.

The junction announced between the Grau and Ma.

retzek forces will give great satisfaction to the opera-going public. It is better to have one strong company than two weak ones, each doing the other harm without benefitting itself. Madame d'Angri is the only member of the Maretzek troupe as yet arrived. The others are not expected from Tampico for another fortnight. In the meanwhile Mr. Grau will give a short season of opera meanwhile ar. Grau will give a short season of opera (six nights) at the two Academies, when he will again takefhis company to Boston and Philadelphia for a few evenings' performances, so as to give time for the fresh organization with which he means to commence the regular season. Towards the end of February he will probably bring out "Le Prophete," "La Juive," and probably "Aroldo," Verdi's new opera. From these arrangements it will be seen that, notwithstanding the that we have had for several years past.

Herrmann has been prestidigitating through the New England States. His receipts for the last three weeks have been about twelve thousand dollars. On Saturday se played in Bridgeport, and this evening he appears Newark. After a few days' relaxation in New York, he will set out on another tour through the western part of this State, and from thence will proceed to Cincinnati,

Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago.

Forrest has engaged the Brooklyn Academy of Music for a series of his Shaksperian performances.

Mesars. Mason and Thomas give the third of their

classical soirces to-morrow evening at Irving Hall. The rogramme is an excellent one.

The perplexities of that bewildered body, the directors

ooklyn Academy, are, it appears, furnishing a theme to dramatic satirists. Charles Gayler is embody ing them in a two act comedictta, entitled "Our Set," to be produced immediately; and Hooley's Minstrels an-nounce, among the dramatis persona of their new bur-lesque, "Jane Ashore," "Mr. Smithers, a Brooklyn director, opposed to theatrical performers."

The soirces dramatiques at Irving Hall are among the most elegant and fashionably attended of the entertain-ments now being given in our city. The artists, under class, and it is only to be regretted that their talents can not find a more extended sphere than the trifles—amus ing though they are—that are played at this pretty little

The third concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society took place at the Academy on Saturday evening. Not-withstanding the severity of the weather there was a very full attendance. The programme opened with Schubert's symphony in C which tired out its bearers by its length and monotonous repetitions. A much finer work and magnificently executed was Glack's everture to "Iphigenia in Aulis." The audience, however, vithout any marked evidences of appreciation. All their enthusiasm was reserved for the Liederkrantz perform aces, which, being of a more popular character, elicited vociferous appliance. Miss Kellogg was the only vocilist. She sang the Bolero, from the "Sicilian Vespers," and the were given with excellent effect. Were the orchestral performances curtailed somewhat, and greater variety imlieve, please better the majority of the subscribers.

The first of Gottschalk's concerts will not be given until after the approaching short season of opera. Arrange ments are in progress to render them as attractive in their

artistic combinations as were those of Thalberg.

A new piece, entitled "The Seven Escapes of Adelaide

Bowery.

At Barnum's all is in statu quo, waiting for the new sensation. The minute specimen of humanity, Commodore Nutt, who is to eclipse Tem Thumb, does not make his debut in the Museum until the 3d of next month. In the meanwhile Barnum keeps up that "race of show-men." Look out for a loud blast when the time arrives. Dan Rice and his famous white steed (stone blind), who can do everything but taik, are the great attractions at Stickney's. The house is nightly crowded by admiring spectators, not a few of them from the fashing

able quarter of the town.

Dan Bryant continues to draw excellent houses on the old programme. Hooley brings out to night his new bur les que, "Jane Ashore."

A small seven by nine Brooklyn sheet, lately in the service of the rebels, and now in that of the directors of the Brooklyn Academy, has taken upon itself to centra, dict the statement made by us that the directors endeavored to get Mr. Grau to withdraw the "Traviata." should not advertise the obscure journal in questi n by noticing it, but that this contradiction is put forward with an air of authority. The proof of the correctness of our statement is to be found in the following letter from Mr A. M. White, one of the managing directors. We hardly think that the public will desire a more conclusive one-No. 63 BROADWAY, Jan. 9, 1862.

Ms. J. Grav:—

Pear Sin.—Since you left my office I have thought more on the subject of the operas for your engacement of 14th and 16th. I should not have been willing to have let the Academy for "Travitata," because I know that meet of our directors are of opinion that it should not be admitted upon our stage, and the class of opera goers when you are accessioned to see there would not be present. I cannot think, therefore, that it would be for your interest to put it upon our stage. Yours, respectfully.

This compelled Mr. Grau to see the managing committee on the subject. Had it not been for his furnoses the

piece would, in all probability, have been interdicted. The best commentary on the letter of Mr. White, and the securacy with which he and his colleagues represent the sentiments of the Brooklyn community, is to be found in the fact that the audience that witnessed the first pro-duction of the "Traviaia" was one of the most numerous

walls of the Academy.

GERMAN THEATRICALS.—"Der Freischutz" was given at the Brooklyn Academy on Friday night by an improvised German opera company, under the direction of Mr. Carl Prox. Fecuniarily the affair was a success, but artistically we would not advise its repetition.

A new drama, by Carl Gutzkow, entitled "Ella Rosa or the Rights of the Heart," was produced at the Stadt theatre on Friday last. The piece was well acted, and was repeated on Saturday.

Operatic business at Havana appears to be good, not withstanding the commercial depression exeting there. The third abovement commenced on the 17th, with the debut of Madaine Garbate in the "Traviata," in which she is said to have made a favorable impression. There have been given during the season "Nabuco," "Lucia," "Trovatore," "Traviata," "Bello in Maschera," "Som nambula," "Marta" and the "Guiramento," "Macbeth" was to be performed on the 23d; to be followed by 'krnani'' and "Avoldo," Verdi's new opera. The troupe cas in high favor with the public, but more especially Madame Rossegio and Bignors Tombest and Ferri. In

management for that period. Music had composed music for a hymn written in honor of General Prim by the popular Cuban post Don Antonia Enrique de Zafra. It was sung with unbounded applause at the Tacon on the 30th ult. by Mesdames Bassegio and Kenneth and Signors Tembesi and Ferri. The air had become so popular that it was phayed on parade by all the regimental bands. The sisters Marchisio, whose duet singing fame has for some time past filled the musical journals of Italy, Germany and France, made their first appearance in London on the 2d inst. at the St. James Hall. Both their voices are good—that of Mademoiselle Carlotta a clear and powerful "mezzo-soprano," that of Mademoiselle Barbara a "contraite" of fine quality and extended compass. In solo passages their execution is rather noticeable for solo passages their execution is rather notices vigor, "dash" and brilliancy than for extract finish; but its "effect" is undeniable. On the other hand finish; but its "effect" is undeniable. On the other hand, in pageages where the voices are combined, they blend delightfully together, and a precision, light and shade and variety of expression are obtained approaching very nearly the perfection of art. Of Miss Ellen Conran (Signorina Elena), who sang at the same concert, the London Times says:—As Donna Elvirs, in a five from "Don Glovenni" and in the trying cavating of trio from "Don Giovanni," and in the trying cavatina of "Norma" ("Casta Diva") showed herself mistress of a voice of such genuine beauty, and of a talent so incontast able, that she need not have been afraid to own that their

happy possessor was a veritable "daughter of Erin." An operetta, entitled "Les Recruteurs," composed by M. Lefebure-Wely, has been brought out at the Opera Comique. The plot is a complete nullity, something on the plan of "Le Philtre," and "L'Elixir d'Amore," not worth a line of description; but the music is light, ele-gant and appropriate to the subject, sinning here and there on the score of originality, but on the whole a brilliant and telling composition.

NEWS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

rrival of the Karnak from Cubs and the Bahamas-A Rebel Trading Steamer Enters the Port of Nassau from Charleston-A Union Steamer Watch-

The steamship Karnak, Captain Le Messurier, which of January, arrived at this port yesterday forencen, with mails, freight and passengers. On the 23d and 24th of January the Karnak experienced severe northeast gales She does not bring any later dates from Havana, the the same day (January 18) and arrived previously. The Karnak brings eleven passengers, and has on freight 337 bales leaf tobacco, 41 bales skins, 155 bales

She makes the following important report from Nas sau, New Providence:—The paddle steamer formerly called the Caroline, but now the Kate, of Charleston, Captain Lockwood, arrived at Nassau on Saturday, the 18th inst., with 300 bales of cotton and eight passengers on board. The Kate made the run from Charleston in forty-three hours. She flies the secession flag.

The United States steamship Flambeau sailed from Nassau on Sunday, the 19th inst. Mr. George Allen, purser, will please accept our thanks for his usual attentions.

reported that a heavily armed steamer has been seen ately in the locality of the Berry Islands.

The same journal, of the 18th instant, adds:—By the arrival of the schooner Chipper we learn that the report concerning a United States steamer being at the Borry Is ands was correct. It is stated that she was waiting for a vessel that had run the blockade, now lying in this harbor. [The Kate, from Charleston.]

harbor. [The Kate, from Charleston.]

THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT FLAMBEAU IN PORT.

[From the Nassau Guardian, Jau. 15.]

The federal gunbaat Flambeau, Lieutenant Templo, arrived yesterday from Key West. We are glad to learn that her galiant commander has quite recovered from the indisposition under which he was laboring prior to his departure from this port. We understand that nothing of interest has transfired in respect to the vessel during her absence.

[From the Nassau Guardian, Jan. 18.]

We understand that Lieutenant Temple, of the United States gunboat Flambeau, has kindly offered the services of his vessel and crew to ald in saving the materials, &c., belonging to her Majesty's steamer Conqueror, now lying arbore at Rum Cay.

arbore at Rum Cay.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TRENT DIFFICULTY.

[From the Nassan Guardian, Jan. 15.]

We are giad to hear that the Nason and Sideli difficulties have been overcome, there gentlemen having taken passage in her Majssty's steamer Rinaido (?) for England on the 1st instant.

The Bahama Herald of Janeary 15 says:—It is with sincere pleasure we lay bafore our readers in our columns this evening the sincade settlement which has taken place respecting the Southern commissioners—a stitlement made without any unaccessary assumption on the one side, or humiliation on the other, and which cannot but reflect the highest hour on both. Notwithstanding so much excitement has been felt, and loudly as the hue and cry about war has been raised, we could have exjected no other termination to the question had we considered for a moment the able and efficient rulers that stood at the head of each government—rulers of which each country may justly be proud.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BEITISH SQUADRON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

Ggo. Rise, Jr., A. D. C.
Meeting of orders at ten A. M. on January 26. By order.
HENRY A. WEEKS, Colonel Commanding.
Ggo. F. Warson, Adjutant.

SECOND FIRE ZOUAVES. The Second Fire Zouaves (Fourth regiment Excelsion

Brigade), commanded by Colonel W. R. Brewster, has been designated as United States Volunteers, and not State Volunteers, as they were at first supposed to be. State Volunteers, as they were at first supposed to be. An order from General McClellan to that effect has been promolgated to the entire Army of the Potomac, where they are doing active service. They are now stationed on the Lower Potomac, directly opposite Aquis creek. Captain John Pessey and Lieutenaut Washington Mulimare in the city to recruit. A squad of recruits leave the office, No. 12 Chambers street, on Menday afternoon, at three o'clock. Any letters or packages to be sent to the regiment can be left at the office before tweive M. Monday.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS_FIRST REGI-MENT.

This regiment is at present at the camp of instruction, on the Potomac, and enjoys excellent facilities. There are sixteen companies, and among them all but few deaths have occurred, and the hospitals are, according to all accounts, nearly empty. They have lately got the order for Share's improved rife, 1,000 of which will shortly be distributed. The regiment prides itself on its rill and discipline.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Into the Question—Buncombe Speeches—Butter and Cheese for the Army—Su-perintendent of Public Instruction—National Tax-Marine Court-Asses

reactions that the resolution when the great ques-tion under consideration. Aside from the bread asser-tions that their constituents would willingly pay their quota of a direct tax, nearly all the speakers never furquota of a direct tax, nearly all the speakers never for-nished a single idea upon the great question under dis-cussion. It exhibited the laziness and lack of application of our public men to the study of the great question of the hour. We had, in other words, a set of buncombe speeches, pre-pared for the dear people, the delivery of which, upon such an occasion, should seat the political fate of every member that indulged in that style. When Mr. Huiburd vestorday morning spent one hour and a half discussing yesterday morning spent one hour and a half discussing the different modes of government finances, their appli-cation to our present existing state of affairs, and proved conclusively that the only mode that would secure to the government the financial aid necessary; when, with statesman-like ability, he raised himself above the bunombe and flourish resorted to by the demagogues of the House, drawing a parallel between the position of this State and that of others, during the financial disorders of the past, and the Empire State was enabled to safely weather the storm, on account of its having adopted the sound financial policy of Cliaton and the statesmen of that day; when he pierced the paper balloon with which Congress is attempting to delude and deceive the peo-ple and ruin the nation, and depicted, in unmistakeable colors, its utter folly and criminal fraud, and then laid before the Assembly facts and un-answerable arguments that taxation was necessary, and, in fact, the only sound system of finance, declaring his atter abhorrance of the shams and delusions of Conthe buncombe resorted to on the stump—we could see our way through the dark and perilous storm that is now upon us—we made up our mind that the hour of deliver-ance was at hand; that in the Legislature of the Empire State were statesmen who comprehended our condition-men who saw in the distance the rocks, shoals, quick drifting, and presented to its pilots a chart that would enable them to steer clear of all these and safely weather the storm.

Such were the views of Mr. Hubburd, as expressed in

his masterly speech, showing the necessity of taxation as the only mode that would furnish relief to the country that a feeling of relief pervaded all circles, hope lighted up the countenances of all, and it seemed as if the dark hour of the storm had passed and daylight was upon us. But when the evening sersion came, and Mr. Ogden, a Union democrat, took the floor, everybody supposed that he, at least, would gay as little about the the cleptrap and humbug of the

session came, and Mr. Ogden, a Union democrat, took the floor, everybody supposed that he, at least, would gay as little about the the cleptrap and humbug of the negro as Mr. Hutburd, a republican. But, alas, how soon our hopes were blighted, and oh, what a fall from the position of the first speaker—a all from the statesman to that of a ward politician. Better things were expected of a man of Mr. Ogden's reputation. He commenced with a disquisition about the negro, the equality of race, and for a long time to pointed to the destruction of slavery—as a necessity. In the middle of his speech he came out flat footed on the platform of the President's Message, and talked for a short time upon the necessity of taxation and, made some very sensible remarks, which, separated from the negro portions of the speech, may be put down as excellent; buthe soon found himself on the negro hobby again riding at full galloy, and ended his speech upon that topic evidently attracted by s ms unresistable power within the influence of the Ged of the abolitionists.

This speech broke the ice, and several gentlemen followed, giving their ideas of the causes of the war; but the arguments upon the question of a financial policy were few and far between. What matters it whother slavery, the sprouts of despetism, or something eise caused the rebellion; its origin was not the question under consideration—that is a question of the past, made a dead issue by the rapid progress of events in the last nine months, and he who attempts to argue it now insults the intelligence of the people. The question is a simple one. We are engaged in a war for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union. The Treasury is empty. What shall be done to supply the necessary means for the accomplishment of the greatest and most mobile object that ever a nation went to war for? What the negro has to do with that question we admit to be beyond our comprehension, and we leave it for the political microscopic minds of the Assembly or the result o

sch country may justly be proud.

NOVEMENTS OF THE BRITIST SQUADRON, from the Nassan Guardian, Ann. 1917.
The steering Glodictor has gone up to the eastern and of the Lar-Schrift of the Company of the Carbon of t

mon Pleas for the city of New York, in the same manner as a speals are taken from the Instrict Courts of New York.

Sec. 2. The fifth section of an act entitled "an act in relatin to the Marino Court of the city of New York," passed fely 21, 1853, is hereby repealed.

The bill introduced in relation to the assessments and collection of taxes provides—That the twonty-seventh section of taxes, passed March 30, 1850, is amended as follows.—They must also cause the assessment and the collection of taxes, passed March 30, 1850, is amended as follows.—They must also cause the assessment roll of each ward, when corrected according to law, and finally completed, or a copy thereof, to be delivered to the Receiver of Taxes in and for said city on or before the — say of September thereafter, with the proper warrants amound, directing and requiring him to collect the several sums therein mentioned according to law; and the assessment rolls which have been hereofore or which may hereafter be delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes by the Board of Supervisors aforesaid, with the proper warrants annexed, shall be received by all the courts of this State in all actions or proceedings pending therein (excepting in actions for the receivery of the possession of real entails) as prime face evidence that all the each, proceedings and requirements specified in the statutes and the laws in relation to the assessment and collection of taxes, prior to the delivery of the said assessment rolls, five public newspapers printed in and city, that are as as a thought have been regular in all respects. The said Receiver of Taxes have been religious in all respects. The said Receiver of Said, immediately after he shall have received the said assessment rolls give public newspapers printed in and city, that are as as a summan trolls have been felly of the shall have received the said assessment rolls, give public many parts.

and that in case of payment on or before the first day d November thereafter, the person so paying shall be di-litled to the benefits mentioned in the twenty-ninth see

hereby amended so that the said section shall read as fol-lows:

— See. 16. He person shall give, pay, or receive in seyment, or in any way circulate, or attempt to circulate, any bank bill or promissory note, bill, check, draft or other evidence of debt, issued by say; banker, bank or banking assessation whatever, which shall be made payable otherwise than in lawful money of the United States, except, bowever, that it shall be lawful to make and issue any certificate of deposit, or draft, payable in bank bills or funds current at par, at the place where such draft or certificate of deposit shall be made payable.

Sec. 2. Section eleven of the act amended by this act is hereby repealed, so far as it is applicable to any draft or cer-tificate of deposit, drawn or insued between the twenty-eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the time this sot simil take effect.

Sec, 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

New Rules of the New York Court of Appeals. The following rules, making important changes in the calendar practice of the Court of Appeals, were adopted

The following rules, making important changes in the calendar practice of the Court of Appeals, were adopted on the 28th instant:—

Rule 24. The printed calendar for the present January term, and for each succeeding January term, shall stand as the calendar for the entire year. Causeo noticed and placed upon the calendar for the January term of any year shall be considered as noticed for all the subsequent terms. Additional causes may be noticed for the March term, 1862, which shall be printed with their appropriate numbers, and annexed to the calendar. After the January term in each year hereafter, no causes, except such as are by law entitled to a preference, will be permitted to be placed upon the calendar without the direction of the Court.

Rule 25. Judgments by default will not be allowed; nor will causes be reserved, or set down for hearing upon a particular day, except in extraordinary cases. When a cause is called in its order upon the calendar, it must be either argued, submitted or passed. If either party appear alone, he may, at his option, be heard orally, or submit the case upon his printed brief. If the appellant only appears, he shall furnish the Court with the usual number of printed copies of the case, and of his points; if the respondent, he shall hand to the Court the copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen printed copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen printed copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen printed copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen printed copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen printed copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen printed copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen printed copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen printed copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen printed copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen printed copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen printed copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen printed copies of the case served upon him, and fourteen prin

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 26, 1862. Official despatches from Cape Girardeau state that the

expedition which left that place a few days since for Benton and Bloomfield returned, having captured Licut. Colonel Farmer, eleven other officers and sixty-eight privates of Jeff. Thompson's command; also quite anumber of arms, horses, saddles, &c. The following special order will be tesued in the morn

The following special order will be issued in the morning:—

Headquarters, Department of Missouri, Sr. Louis, Jan. 27, 1862.

The President, Secretary, Librarian, Directors, and other officers of the Mercantile Association, the President, Secretary, Directors, and other officers of the Mercantile Association, the President, Secretary, Directors, and other officers of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, are required to take the oath of allegiance prescribed by article six, State ordinance of October 16, 1861.

Any of the above officers who shall neglect to file in the office of the Provest Marshal General, within ten days of date of this order, the oath so prescribed, will be deemed to have resigned, and any who, after neglecting to file the cath of allegance within the time prescribed, shall attempt to exercise the functions of such office, he will be arrested for contempt of this order and passished according to the laws of war.

2. It is officially reported that carriages bearing the enemy's fing are in the habit of driving to the vicinity of the military prison in McDowell's College. The commanding officer of the prison guard will seize and take possession of any carriage bearing the enemy's fing, and the horses, carriages and harness shall be confiscated.

S. It is officially reported that certain women are in the habit of approaching the vicinity of the military pris in, waving hostile fings for the purpose of insuling our troops and carrying on communication with prisoners of war. The commanding officer of the prison guard will arrest and place in confinement all women so offending.

4. Any carriage or other vehicle bearing a hostile fing

offending.

4. Any carriage or other vehicle bearing a hostile flag in the city will be seized and confiscated. The city police and patrol guards are directed to arrest persons in vehicles under such flags; also, persons wearing or displaying a hostile flag in the city. By order of Major General HALLECK.

N. H. McLean, Assistant Adjutant General.

A telegraph line is be ing constructed from Rolla west

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1862.

Election of Officers for the St. Louis Mercantile Library Association—Shrewlness of the Recession Leaders—The Republican Opposes the Union Tickel—Result of the Vote—Loyal Men Sorrouful—'The Situation' with General Halleck—A Campaign Prepared for—Captain Sweny Appointed to Command an Illinois Regi-

The annual election of officers of the Mercantile Library Association took place on Tuesday evening last. The or-linarily from three to four hundred; but on this election an aggregate of lifteen hundred votes were cast. The officers of last year were decidedly secession, and violent in their utterances of treason. The Union membors desired a change in the sentiments of the managing Board, and made arrangements to run a thoroughly Union ticket. The secessionists played a deep game, by nomiral Union men, but with a majority against the latter. They then, through their mouthpiece, the Republican, talked loudly about the wrong of introducing 'politics" into the management of the association, an persuaded quite a number of weak kneed Union men to agree with them. The Union men on the ticket of course did not work against it, and their influence and aid, com-bined with that of the seceshers, told heavily against the unconditional Union ticket. The officers voted for

the unconditional Union ticket. The efficers voted for were as follows:—

Freedont*—John H. Beach.

**Vice Precident*—Charles Miller.

**Treasurer*—John E. Yore.

Recording Secretary*—Henry C. Marston.

**Orresponding Secretary*—Charles L. Thompson.

Directors—William A. Moffett, James A. Wilgus, **Heory Senter, **O. B. Filley, **George W. Parker, J. R. Lionberger, Joseph M. Hanson.

Those with a star annexed to their names are Union men. Below is the men. Below is the

Those with a star annexed to their names are Union mon. Below is the

UNCONDITIONAL UNION TICKET.

President—Albert Pearce, of Hening & Woodruff.
Vice President—Isidor Busch, of Busch & Taussig.
Tresture—E. D. Jones, Cashier Exchange Bank.
Corraponding Seretary—Charles H. Howland.
Recording Seretary—Charles H. Howland.
Rech & Co.: Carles S. Greel-y, of Greeley & Gales; B.
Rich, of Rich & Co.: Eben Richards, Jr., of Christopher &
Richards: Henry R. Whitmore, with Quartermaster.

The utmost exertions were put forth by both parties;
but as the secessionists had the advantage of discrimination in their favor by the old officers, who are made, exofficio, judges for the claim of parties to membership, added to the causes above mentioned, the
Union men were beaten. During the day upwards of a thousand new members were added to
the association. The treasury was made glad by the influx of nearly \$3,000. By the laws of the association the
polis are fequired to bu open at twolve o'clock and toclose at rine o'clock P. M. Heretofore the custom has
been to allow every one within the room at nine o'clock P.
M. to vet, the door being de set to prevent further impress
When nine o'clock a rived, the order was given to shut
the doorr, and it was premptly obeyed. On looking at
the gathered crowd, it was noticed by the committee in
charge of the poils that three fourths of the waiting voters
were Union members, and it was accordingly decided to
close the poils and cut off further voting. The vote on
the Union ticket was six hundred and twenty-five, and on
the secession ticket eight hundred and seventy. Yesterday in uning the Republican was jubiant.

The result of this election reveals the secession feeling
in St. Louis te a greater extent than has been exhibited
by any previous event. The

ly loyal. The make of the anar has marked the career of error.

The lack of estentation that has marked the career of General Balleck continues unabated. A vigorous campaign is now being prepared for, in what direction or in what time is income only to the commander.

Captain T. W. Sweeny, of the regular army, better known as General Sweeny, commanding the three months relimiteers in the Southwest, has been made Colonel of the Fifty-second Hilmois Volunteers, now ordered to Cairo. Captain Sweeny conducted with great galiantry in the Maxican war, and during his campaign in the interior of Missauri. His appointment to a command gives great satisfaction to his friends, and the regiment to rice of Misseuri. His appointment to a command gives great satisfaction to his friends, and the regiment to which he is assigned can be certain of going where there will be active work, if Colonel Sweeny can be allowed

The Storm at Boston.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1862.

The storm cleared up about mishight. It is fine and brenzy to day. The night mail train from New York which was setayed by a freight train off the track, arrived at two P. M. to-day.